NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country. The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage. The California Epition, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of

each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, the European and California

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN COR-RESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broomstreet, - Dot: on, Tue CRICKET ON THE HEARTH. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel — Ermop an Sective. Dan 183, 4c. — The Sphynn, A Head Without a Body. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery -- Sixo, Dancing, Bublesques, &c.-The Working Girls of New York.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTALLEY BALLADS, MUSICAL GRES, &c. Fifth Avenue Opecs, House Nos, 2 and 4 West Twenty-Journ Street. - RAW RECRUITS. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway, -Names Communities, Bunkesques, &c. - Bunkesques

IRVING HALL, Irving place. -BLIND TOM'S GRAND HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -Erniopian Min-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place.—Great Fair of the Ladres of Sr. Ann's Chunca, Eighth street. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -LADY OF LYONS

HOWE'S CIRCUS, Brooklyn.-Equipment Presents

New York, Monday, April 9, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business Pubilc.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen mouths, being Ga year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865;-

		Thirtee	ra months	For the
	Paper.	ending Dec. 31, 1864.		Year 1865.
H	erald		77,455	\$662,192
Tr	bune		260,960	301,841
71	mes		251,812	284,412
E	vening Post		163,177	222,715
W	orld		128,056	177,204
Jo	urnal of Commer	roe	109,595	173,646
T	anscript		62,644	164,461
	aats Zeitung		67,550	126,380
S	0		94,328	101,793
Co	mmercial Advert	iser	60,322	77,556
Di	uly News		48,968	77,048
	rening Express		52,350	68,742
	sw Yorker Demoi		21,052	25,734

This shows the Heraup to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communi cating their business wants to the public

THE NEWS.

President Johnson has issued a circular directing that preference shall be given to meritoriou and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, especially those disabled by wounds received or disease con tracted in the service, in appointments to office in the several executive departments, and that all promotions such departments shall be given to such persons in preference to those who have not served faithfully in the land or naval forces.

According to our Washington despatches the brevets

granted by Congress through the working of Secretary Stanton, and which were ignored by the St. Louis board of officers, are making the fighting regulars indignant. An attempt is proposed to secure the reconsideration of them

The findings and sentences of the military commission in the Alexandria riot case are published by the War De partment. John Mankin, John Lawler and others colored man, and assault with intent to kill four soldier. In the United States service, were sentenced as follows:— John Mankin to be confined at hard labor for fifteen years, John Lawler for five years, and three others for aix months. The President mitigated the sentings of Mankin to five and that of Lawler to two years. An interesting compilation from our latest European

reports, dated to the 24th of March, which appears the HERALD this morning, embraces an important Par liamentary history of the rise and progress of Fenianier in Ireland and America, its growth and maturity under the guidance of James Stephens and his aids, and its present position as an agent of embarrassment present position as an agent of embarrasment, in not an instrument of danger, to the English government. Mr. Whiteside, M. P., a very able lawyer and ex-Attorney General of Ireland, in noticing Stephens' escape from the Richmond prison, in the House of Commons, damaged the Russell Cabinet considerably by giving an expose in which he showed that the Head Centre was a "daring and able revolutionist," has been able to move about Ireland and journey from Ireland to France and America, and vice perso, almost at pleasure, and that thus he perfected a rash "conspiracy" against the Crown. He also shows that a "faithful" British spy reported the Fenian brganization in America as dangerous so early as the year 4:55-'59, and that English agents have been watching its extension over since, both in this country and at home. The latest arrests made in Ireland under the suspension of the habous corpus are given. The entire police force of freland is to be armed with revolvers in addition their rifles and sword bayoneta American ctizens In prison as "suspects" in Ireland may obtain their release by promising to leave the country for home. The article from the Madrid Ep.es, which we print, makes very light of Ireland's "criev. mul at Belfast, Ireland, delivered a very important sech at a selree given to the American officers in townard's, in which he points out, in a very friendly manner, the points of divergence between our govern-ment system and that of England, showing the superiority of the American. James Stephens, during his last jour-ter to Parts "pushed at Bell'ast and Scotland" and made.

it is said, very little effort, if any, at concealing his

identity, although a reward of £2,000 is on his head.

About seventy O'Mahony Fenians arrived yesterds in Portland from Beston, and about five hundred stand of arms, with accourtements and amount new hundred stand for the Rumors are rife in Fredericton, N. B., of an in-vasion at St. Andrews, on the St. Croix, but no impor-tance for attached to them in government circles. Mr. M. J. Heffernan, of this city, Central Correspond-

ing Secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood, denies that Mr. Doran Killian holds correspondence with Darcy Mc-Gee, and says that no man named James Ryan was ever

employed at the headquarters.
Our Albany lotter indicates that the Niagara Ship
Canal bill will probably become a law unless vetoed by
Governor Fenton. If appears also that the New York city reform measures are not entirely exhausted, as it is proposed to put the Board of Revision as a rider upon the proposed to put the Board of Revision as a rider upon the tax lovy, and it is anticipated that Senator Lent's bill creating twenty-one aldermanic districts may also be addied with provisions amending the charter and roturning to the former inexpedient plan of choosing the Com-

ing to the former inexpedient plan of encoming the Com-mon Council to serve without pay. One of the principal merchants of Mazatlan, Mexico, writes on February 22 to the effect that French restric-tions interrupt all trade, and fears that business with California will have to cease. He says the Mexicans are willing to be ruled by Americans, but not by Europeans. A Newfoundland paper, of recent date, states that the

government of the colony "dare not" propose a confederation scheme to the Legislature. Resolutions of a decidedly anti-confederation character were passed in the Parliament.
Our advices from New Brunswick state that the Governor has communicated his reply to the Legis'ative Council endorsing the confederation recommendations embodied in the address to the Queen. Great excite

ment prevails, consequently, as the government party are anti-confederation, and this document forces upon them the necessity of resigning. They threaten that an attempt to force confederation on them will be attended A correspondent gives interesting details of the forced

abdication of Prince Alexander Couza, of Moldavia. Twenty of the most prominent nebles swore to drive him out of the country or die in the attempt; they gained most of the army to their side, proceeded to his palace and compelled him to sign the act of abdica-tion. The people and soldiery filled the streets, giving vent to their joy in hurrahs, Couza is now in France, probably, with his immense treasures.

Advices from San Francisco state that the total army

expenditures for the Pacific coast for the past quarter were \$2,817,950. The receipts from customs for the same period were \$2,536,562; from internal revenue, \$59,156,900. Mining stocks were stronger. Some anxiety was manifested to hear of the steamer Ajax, six days overdue from Honolulu.

Mr. John H. Reagan, ex-Postmaster General of the late Confederate States, in a private letter from Palestine, Texas, of March 13, states that he has quietly settled down to farming, and that he employs one white man and seven freedmen. He says that the Texas Convention is doing just what he advised the people to do in his letter to them from Fort Warren and for which he was

very much condemned at the time.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, calls on the capitalists of that State to furnish him with money for any length of time they may prefer, at seven per cent interest, for the purpose of relieving the people made destitute by the

rar. The Richmond papers will resume publication to-day,

having adjusted matters with their compositors or secured new ones at reduced rates.

The fruit crop in Northern Ohio has been damaged ere weather, though not so much as apprehended In East Tennessee the wheat promises badly, and farmers are ploughing up their fields to sow oats. The maple augar season in Maine is late, but the run of sap is free. Southern papers are urging planters to plant grain, and not give up all their land to cotton under the incitement of high prices. A planter of South Carolina writes that the crop of rice on Cooper river will not exceed eight hundred tierces this year. Before the emancipation the annual product of Cooper river was about twenty thou

The eight P. M. train from this city to New Haven or Saturday night last parted near Mamaroneck, and the forward part of the train being checked up suddenly in equance, the rear end dashed violently against it. The train was badly damaged, and a braker George Peck, had both legs broken.

A subscription was opened lately for the construction of a railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. The latter city is now the common centre of five important rail-

reads.

A new church, erected by the German Lutheran con gregation, on Staten Island, of which the Rev. Mr. Goch ling is paster, was opened for divine service yesterday. The paster and the Rev. Mr. Ebart, of Newark, conduct

ed the dedication services.

In the case of the United States against Peter Riley and others, which was tried in the United States District Court, Jersey City, Judge Fields rendered a decision in or of the defendants. The indictment charged the latter with defrauding one John McCarty, a volunteer duly enlisted in the service of the United States and credited to Jersey City, of the bounty of that city to which he was entitled. The argument on which the dent of New York at the time of his enlistment, and therefore could not be credited to Jersey City. The express terms of the act under which the indictment was ramed were that volunteers should be credited to the disrict in which they actually resided.

lth on Friday last referred a resolution to the Sanitary Superintendent, directing that offi cer to investigate the condition of the New York Hospital, as it had been understood that crysipelas gangrone and other diseases fatal to persons with open wounds infested the institution, owing to some fault in of the hospital claims that the ratio of such disease treated in the institution is less than that of any other similar institution, and that the ventilation is as perfect as that of any hosp tal in the country. The institution is struggling under pecuniary difficulties, the Governors having be a refused any gratuity from the Legislature, and it now depends on the generosity of the individual members of its Board of Governors. The question of the removal of the heapital was thoroughly debated on Tuesday last by the Board, though no definite action was taken. The report of the Board of Governors to the present Legislature states that three-fourths of the cases of fractures contusions, &c., treated in the institution are brough from below Grand street, and that other hospitals wer from below Grand street, and that other hospitals were established remote from this one in the belief that the location of the New York Hospital was permanent. Candidates for deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church of the New York East Conference were ordained

yesterday morning at the Washington street church, Brooklyn. Bishop Scott presched the sermon. The anniversary of the Conference Missionary Society was held last evening, when Bishop Ames and others delivered

Mrs. Mary Arato wie run over by a milk wagon on the The driver of the wagon was arrested and committed.
On Saturday afternoon an old man, named Cornelius craven, fell down a cellar way in Brooklyn while in a fit

and died of his injuries.

Richard Morris, chief cook of the steamship Scotia, fell overboard from that steamer at pler 47 North river, on Sainrday night, and was drowned. The body was

MR. RAYMOND'S POSITION.-The constituent of Hon. Henry J. Raymond are somewhat puzzled to define his position in Congress. According to the Times he is a stanch advocate of President Johnson's policy; but according to Mr. Raymond's votes in the House of Representatives he is sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally missing. He did not vote on the original passage of the Civil Rights bill in the House, because, perhaps, there might, and then, again, there might not, be a veto. He will probably be equally puzzled to-day between the veto and the two-thirds vote of the Senate, including the vote of Senator Morgan against the veto. We guess that, as his vote will not amount to much on either side, Mr. Raymond will remain upon the fence, clapping his hands for Andrew Johnson. Why does not the President put Mr. Raymond of Congress and Mr. Raymond of the Times out of their misery by settling the vexed question of the New York Custom Home

The Loan Bill-Progress of Correct Views on the Questions of Currency and Na-

tional Finance. We publish to-day, in another part of the HERALD, extracts from prominent journals in the country on the subject of the Loan bill, and on the questions of currency and national finance. The newspapers from which we quote represent all parties, and do not look upon the matter in a partisan point of view. They are published, too, for the most part, in the great interior cities and industrial and commercial centres of the country, and therefore the views they express are entitled to consideration.

A short time ago these questions were little understood, and consequently not much was said about them. The opinions expressed were very crude, were approached timidly, and generally were in favor of largely contracting the currency. The writers jumped at conclusions without reason and without understanding the subject. But time and common sense have produced a change. The press begins to see the truth of what we have asserted all along: that any sudden and large contraction of the currency would produce widespread disaster to the whole community and paralyze the finances of the government. Some of the opinions and arguments of the journals referred to are not altogether sound, but the general tenor of them shows that light is breaking upon the public, and that considerable progress has been made within a few months toward correct views.

People will not fail to notice that while nearly all the press in this city advocates immediate resumption of specie payments and the most visionary theories about the currency and national finances, that of the great commercial and industrial centres of the country. and particularly of the West, begins to see the danger of such a policy. The reason of this course on the part of the press here and of a different course on the part of the country press is plain. This is the centre of stockjobbing, of the bondholders and of all those who expect to be benefited by forcing specie payments. They look only to a rapid appreciation of the bonds they hold. If they could suddenly contract the currency, and thus bring their securities to par in gold, they would immediately be twenty-five to thirty per cent richer than they are now. people would be so much poorer, and the burden of the government increased, it is true; but what is that to them? This is the secret of the course which the organs of the bondholders here are pursuing. The newspapers of such cities as Chicago and Cincinnati represent different interests. They look more to the welfare of the farmers, the manufacturers, the laborers, and all the great industrial pursuits of the country. In fact, they begin to see that the struggle now commencing upon the questions of currency and national finance is between the bondholders on one hand and the industry of the country on the

From present appearances the amended Loan bill of the House will pass the Senate in its present form, or with immaterial alterationsprobably as it is. In that case the people will be satisfied. They will feel safe as long as they know it will not be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, or anybody else, to disarrange present values and the operations of trade. With this guarantee of security we shall go on in our career of development and prosperity; the currency will continue to approximate, as it has been approximating, a gold standard, and by the time Congress will meet again next December we shall gain a fund of useful experience and information to guide us in the future. We all want to return to specie payments; but we must not plunge the country into bankrupicy and the government into financial embarrass ments by doing this suddenly. This, in truth, would only delay specie payments. The only wise course is to let the laws of trade and nature operate as they are operating to bring public opinion through the press will have weight, doubtless, with the Senate; and as the Loan bill is in no respect a party measure, we may expect to see it passed in its present form, or, at least, with but little alteration.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE BY SPAIN. A new bill has been introduced into the Spanish Cortes, and referred to a committee, for the suppression of the slave trade and the punishment of slave traders. It is very stringent in its provisions, and imposes heavy penalties for fitting out slave ships, or is troducing negroes as slaves into Cuba and Porto Rico; for example, from twelve to twenty years' imprisonment in Irons and a fine of a thousand dollars for every negro landed in these islands. Death is the penalty allotted to captains and other officers of vessels who resist Spanish vessels of war while intercepting the trade, and so on in like proportion to owners of slave ships, or all who aid and abet in the abduction of negroes from Africa and their introduction to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is but recently that measures have been set on foot in Brazil to abolish slavery in that empire, and if this law should pass in Madrid, the only two countries which sustain the system with any force will have abandoned it, and it will soon vanish from the face of the earth. Portugal is not yet bound by any treaty to suppress the slave trade, but is of very little account. The object of this new law in Spain is obviously intended not only to destroy the slave trade-for Spain is pledged to that already-but to abolish slavery in her West India colonies. If, therefore, this bill should pass, and the contemplated movement in Brazil should be carried out, this country, which has undoubtedly stimulated these proceedings by our recent action on the slavery question, will have the glory of setting a bright example to all the world in the establishment of human freedom. It is a mission for which Providence has manifestly designed this republic, and whether these measures in Spain and Brazil are brought to a happy issue at the present moment or not, they are sure to be perfected before long.

THE TEST OATH .- The President, the other day, sent in a special message to Congress recommending a modification of the test oath now required of every man entering into the service of the United States in any way. The oath, as it now stands, is so stringent against those persons guilty of rendering any service to the rebellion that it has been found impossible, in adhering to it, to obtain in many places among the local population South individuals competent for postmasters, revenue officers, &c., and the President wishes to avoid the alternative of filling these Southern local-office, with strangers from the North, and for obvious reasons of sound policy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the radicals of Congress will at least recognize the propriety and expediency of the President's suggestions on this subject, and modify this rigid test oath accordingly. It was framed to meet the stern requirements of the war; but, the war being over, it ought to be revised to suit the restoration of peace.

The Conlition Against the Constitution

Cate and Andrew Johnson. That period in the history of Rome which immediately preceded the destruction of the republic and the establishment of a military tyranny was exactly analogous to the present period in our own history. There was then in Rome a coalition of ambitious leaders, soldiers and demagogues together, who seduced the people to their side with the cry of popular rights, by promises to ameliorate the condition of the oppressed and to obliterate aristocratic privileges. The people listened to this cry and adhered to those who raised it, notwithstanding that any new privileges could only be obtained in defiance of the very constitution that guaranteed those they already bad; notwithstanding that to set aside that constitution would take away the very foundation of popular rights and leave the people exposed to the encroachment of power from whatever quarter it came. The short-sighted people listened to the flattering pleas of the demagogues, and by their counte nance and support gave strength to those corruptions of the law that undermined the glorious fabric of the republic and brought in the empire; for the cry of popular rights, the support of the oppressed, was the pretext and power the only object of those ambitious leaders. It is the same with us. We have the same coalition, animated by the same purpose putting forth the same pretext. One of the least discreet of the radical leaders has declared that power is the only object of his party. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has publicly given as the reason of their violent acts that the republican party must be kept in control at any expense. But the mass of these men, more discreet and more dangerous, ever insist before the people on the cry of greater freedom, equal rights to all, the hollow sham of philanthropy and national justice. And with this pretext these organizers of evil, these enemies of the constitution, have hitherto been able to deceive the people. At the time when the coalition between the

demagogues and the people was forming in

Rome there was one man who saw through the whole, and saw that the inevitable results of success must be the ruin of the country. He stood up alone, the incorruptible, unflinching defender of the constitution. Friendship, in terest, fear-none of the influences that ordinarily move men -could turn him aside from that course. He had the most undaunted moral courage that ever ennobled a human cause. He had an honorable impatience of the attempts against his country, and denounced with fiercely bitter invective the authors of those attempts. He could brave odium easier than surrender his convictions, and he regarded popularity with contempt when it became necessary to weigh it against duty. He was the one man of that age whom the lover of freedom can sincerely admire. He watched faithfully over his chosen charge—the constitution of hi country-and detected in the inception and fearlessly exposed the dangers of all those laws that, passed in defiance of his protest, finally made the republic such a political chaos that despotism was a preferable change from such freedom. This man was Cato. In the possession also of this very character the analogy between the Roman period and our own holds good. Andrew Johnson is another Cato. He also is the great defender of the constitution of his country, alike from the open and insidious assaults of the men who find that its clear, unquestioned provisions stand in the way of their ambitious purposes. He defends it with a courage, a constancy, an unflinching firmness worthy of his great prototype, and denounces its enemies with invective not less bold and biting. The men against whom Cato delended his country forced him to the execution of a law obnoxious to his sense of right. That duty removed him far from Rome, and left them free to pursue their purposes; and in the same way the radicals, whatever obnoxious duty they may force upon the President, will not be free to pursue their schemes against the consti tution until they have removed him from the

sphere in which he can defend it. In our country there is a limit to the success of bad ambition never before found in any other. That limit is the earnest, deep patriotism of the people and their universal in telligence. Had there been a sufficient intelligence and true love of country in the Roman people to understand the motives and the acts of Cato he would have been sustained against all opponents, the events that crumbled away the liberties of Rome would not have taken place, and the splendid qualities of Cæsar would have done something better than make magnificent the downfall of Roman greatness. The American people, unlike those of Rome, see all. hear all, and understand enough. They will in due time rebuke and put down this political rebellion as resolutely as they did the recent military rebellion. For a time the enemies of freedom may seem to triumph, but all must go before the people, and they will sustain Andrew Johnson, as the sentiment of the whole intelligent world has sustained and applauded the patriotic course of Cato.

BROOKLYN AND HER VETERANS OF THE LATE WAR.-During the late war the city of Brook lyn furnished thirty thousand volunteers. O this number not more than one-third, probably survive, and many of these are injured in health and limb. The Common Council of that city have taken the initiatory steps to furnish the survivors silver medals in honor of their honor able service, also to give a grand open air ban quet to them on Fort Green square some time uring the month of next June. The expens of these measures is estimated, in round num bers, at one hundred thousand dollars, ter thousand dollars of which the Common Council will appropriate from the city funds, and the balance is to be raised by voluntary contributions from the citisens of Brooklyn. So far as the medals are concerned the measure is just and proper, but as to a grand banquet, which is the biggest item of the bill, we think the money would be better invested if it were put into the hands of a carefully selected board of trustees. to be distributed for the benefit of the thousand of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers who were during last winter and are at

present time in need of the necessaries of life, as the records of the Anay and Navy Association will abundantly verify.

PICTURE SALES-THEIR USB AND SUSE. There has been a great impetus given to the sale of pictures of late. There have probabi? been more pictures sold at auction within the last three or four months than within as many years before. Of course, as might be expected, many of these so-called works of art are mere trash, and do not sell for the price of the frames, and in some cases, where the names of old masters appear in the catalogues, they are frauds. Still, art education receives some advantages even from this immoral phase of our picture auctions. People learn by experience, and by comparison of the good and the bad, who would never learn in any other way. There are men of wealth and taste for pictures, men who take a pride in adorning their homes with works of real merit, but many of them have been debarred through their business habits from acquiring a knowledge of pictures. They may often purchase works possessing no merit at all; but when their purchases come to be viewed by their friends, and criticised by connoisseurs, the owners will soon discover the difference between the good and the bad, and in course of time the bad pictures will be weeded out. In this manner, while we are not disposed to encourage the wholesale importations of trashy pictures which are daily exposed for sale in the auction rooms, we see a grain of comfort for art in the familiarity with pictures which is engrafted upon the public through the medium of these large sales and exhibitions. By degrees people will learn to discriminate, and in the course of a few years we may expect to see a dozen or two of really good private galleries in the country. Our native artists who have any reputation have their hands always full. Their works command highly remunerative prices, so that many of them have grown rich. and are rather delicate upon the subject of who they shall paint a picture for. Proud of their professional reputation they look beyond the mere price of their works. This is as it should he, if art is to be elevated to its proper standard. It would be well for those who are making collections and have no knowledge of pictures themselves either to entrust the purchase to some one who is a judge or take a friend with them who knows something about them. We would then have fewer daubs sold at high prices, and charlatanism at picture auctions would soon find its own level.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE HOUSE To-DAY .- Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, chairman on the Judiclary Committee of the House of Representatives, gave notice in the course of last Saturday's miscellaneous debate that on Monday (to-day), at the close of the morning hour, he should call up the Civil Rights bill, presuming that the bill will then have been received from the Senate, Mr. Wilson said: - "I shall ask to have the Veto message taken up, and after its reading I shall move the previous question on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, In order to bring the House to an immediate vote," It is probable, therefore, that the bill will be passed by the two-thirds vote required to give it effect over the veto, and that thus it will become a law before this day's adjournment.

And what next? Having secured their great object of placing all races and colors in all the States and Territories of the Union as citizens on a footing of equality in regard to their civil rights, and having placed the Southern blacks under the protection of the President, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the judicial and military authorities of the United States, &c., may we not conclude that the radicals will be prepared to consider the claims of the excluded Southern States to a hearing in Congress? It is high time, at all events, for a report from the Reconstruction Committee as to how far, in their judgment, the excluded States are satisfactorily reconstructed, and how far they need reconstructing in order to be qualified for a readmission into the national councils. If Mr. Stevens and his committee have not been able to reach any conclusion on the subject they bught so to report, and ask to be discharged. as unequal to the task assigned them. The civil rights of the blacks being amply secured, something is now due in regard to the coustitutional rights of the excluded States.

THE FEMALE CLERKS OF THE TREASURY DE-PARTMENT.-It appears that the female clerks of the Treasury Department are considerably exercised over the fact that the late distribution of moneys to the higher grade clerks was not extended to them; and it further appears that they are actively electioneering, as they have the right to do, for a little extra pay. If their claims have been overlooked, it is doubtless because Congress has been absorbed in the superior claims of Sambo. Still, we think that the mother, widow, or orphan daughter of the Union white soldier who has given up his life for the country has a good claim upon the government. Nor can we understand how it is that while Congress, in the Freedmen's Bureau Extension bill, proposed to squander millions upon millions of money for the encouragement of idleness and insolence among the liberated blacks, the two houses should find it proper to economize, to the extent of a few hundred dollars, in reference to the poor white women industriously at work in the government service. Can the venerable Thaddeus Stevens give us any explanation of this pitlful bit of etrenchment? We want to know.

RAILROAD CAR THIEVES .- We are continually receiving communications complaining of the number of pickpockets that infest our city railroad cars. These fellows travel in gangs, and are frequently so audacious as to take entire control of the cars, overawing conductors and timid passengers. It is time the community were rid of these pests. The police are strong enough to accomplish this if they are encouraged to do so by the authorities, It would also have a tendency to suppress the evil if the conductors were entrusted with the authority of detectives, having power to arrest the thieves when detected in their villainous acts. At any rate something should be done by the authorities to check the depredations of these scamps; otherwise passengers will have to take the law into their own hands and administer a few doses of Lynch law to the villains.

News from Louisville.

LOTHWILLE, April 8, 1860.

James S. Litchgow was elected Mayor yesterday by about 1,800 majority.

The Soldiern' Convention adjustmed sine die verterday.

STATE CAPITAL.

Prosperous Progress of the Niagara Ship Canal.

Revival of the Board of Revision Bill.

New York Aldermanic and Assembly Apportionment. dec.

> Our Albany Correspondence. THE MAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Standar SHP CANAL

I have already indicated that the Ningara Ship Canal
was the pioneer of the Assembly combination of bills
which, having been finally matured, have been passed
within a fortinght and sont up to the Senate. The latter
body will have the balance of the session to overhaud
these measures, although they have been so much discussed already that their details as well as their merits
are well known, and the Senate can be pretty closely tallied already. No hatter indication of this could be given. are well known, and the Senate can be pretty closely tallied already. No better indication of this could be given
than the action of this body on the Niagara Ship Canet
bill to-day. The Precident of the Senate referred it, as a
matter of course, to the Committee on Canais, as it came
up from the Assembly. A motion was then made to
take it from that committee and send it to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which was carried by
a vote of thirteen to five. Although this does not indicate
the certain passage of the bill, it is a very strong evidence
that its merits are perfectly understood, and that the
views of the Senate are pretty well known by the Senators respectively. The Canal Committee is conceded to
be hostile to the scheme in any shape, and hence the
vote which sent the bill to the Commerce and Navigation
Committee, understood to be more favorable to the
measure.

be lostlie to the scheme in any shape, and hence the vote which sent the bill to the Commerce and Navigation Committee, understood to be more favorable to the measure.

There is a very positive opposition to this bill, and to the people of the western part of the State it bears the same relation as the underground railroad does to the property owners on Broadway. I do not so fully realize this, however, seeing that such a charter has been given once be ore, some ten years since, and that it expired by limitation, as nobody would embark capital in it, Governor Fenton stands in a position to take effective care of the bill should be deem it, like Licutenant Governor falvord, so dangerous a fank movement upon the interests of the western counties of the State.

THE BOAPD OF ENURSION AND THE NALEWISS.

An effort is being made to calculate the pro-ramme of the combined interest upon a bas which shall not need the vote of lew York city, and so move through both houses without concessions or sacratices to the tax levy interest and the corporation officials. Should Senators Thomas Mirphy and Lent fall into the party traces without keking there would be no trouble. But as this may not be achieved the shape of things in the Senate is an yet uncertain. For eason of this attempt to get along without New York is a snat effort for passing certain reform measures, including the Board of Revision. It is proposed in the As-embly to take the tax levy as passed by the Senate, strike out the sactions put in to restrict expenditure and tie up the city officials by legal ligatures, and in the place of these sections substitute had seemably bill creating the Board of Revision. It is certain that the Committee on Chies will be divided on such a proposition, Mr. Jenkins on the one side, and the chairman, Mr. Brandreth, on the other against it.

THE ALDERMANIC AND ASSEMBLY DIVINITE.

Although I am d sposed to think that no apportionment bits will be finally passed this year, and the substitut of the pay of the Common Council and the res

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 9 embraces the following numbers—199, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 and 122.

There will be no further day calendar at this term. The court will meet at half-past nine o clock Monday morning, April 9.

MEXICO.

Letter from One of the Principal Merchants of Mazatian—The Partisans of Maximilian Give Up His Cause—The Intervention of the United States De-

MAZATLAN, Feb. 22, 1866. The civil war here has almost put a stop to business of every kind. Transportation to the interior is next to impossible. The French interrupt all trade by their restrictions. The mining interests are almost paralyzed, and I fear our business with California will have to

This state of things, however, cannot last siways. If
the government of the United States only would take
hold of this Mexican question in earnest all would soon
be well. I am now fully satisfied that no government of
any kind can exist here except some such a offe as that
of Junez, under a kind of protectorate from that of the
United States. The French are wholly unfit for colonizing. They conquer and kill, but never subdue. They
do not seem to know what conciliation is. Maximilian
is a good enough man in his way, but he cannot give
peace to this country with his foreign troops of every
kind if he were furnished with a hundred millions a year
for twenty years.

You see I have somewhat changed my views on this subject; and I will even go so far as to say that the recognition of the government of Maximillan by the United States would not now avail. The Mexicans are perfectly willing to be ruled by Americans, but not by Europeans. These are now the prevailing sentiments throughout all classes here.

The Board of Health and the New York Hospital.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, on Friday last, a resolution was introduced and referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, directing that officer to investigate the condition of the New York Hospital, as it had been understood that the institution was infested with erysipeias, gangrege and other diseases, which in dicate some fault in the construction of the building, and which are especially fatal to persons suffering from open

Such a resolution, introduced as it was by a physician of superior ability, very naturally induces one to ask if an institution which has become a landmark in the lower portion of the city, and which has proven itself to be an portion of the city, and which has proven itself to be an almost indispensable establishment in that neighborhood, can possibly be found, at this single of its existence, to be a proper subject for investigation by the Beard of Health. The Superintendent of the hospital claims that there are no persons admitted to the institution who are afflicted with contagious disease; that he ratio of cases of erysippias and such like diseases that have been treated in the institution has been and is less than that of almost any either similar institution, and that the means of ventilation are as period as those of any hospital in the country.

The resolution of the Board of Health implies that the hospital is a nuisance, and they may order its removal;

pital in the country.

The resolution of the Board of Health implies that the hospital is a nuisance, and they may order its removal; but if the Governors of the hospital decide to remove the institution from its present iocation, it will certainly not be because the Board of Health objects to the hospital where it now stands, but because of the peculiary difficulties under which the institution is now straggling. The Governors of the hospital have been refused any grantity from the State Legislature for some years pact, and on applying to the Common Council for relies were told by that body to send the cases brought by the police to Bellevue, and that the city would care for them; as that the hospital has been obliged to depend on the cenerosity of the individual members of the Board of Governors for its support.

Should the hospital be removed, the loss to the lower portion of the city may be estimated from the fact that during the past year six hundred and firty cases of persons dangerously ill and wounded have been brought in by the police force, five hundred and fitty of which have occurred below Broome street. Of these six hundred and forty, not one was in a condition that would smartion a removal to Bellevue, in compliance with the vishes of the Common Council, and for all such cases the hospital receives, of course, no compensation.

The Board of Governors of the hospital held a meeting on Thesday last; but no definite action was taken in regard to the removal of the hospital held a meeting on Thesday last; but no definite action was taken in regard to the removal of the hospital held a meeting on Thesday last; but no definite action was taken in regard to the removal of the hospital held a meeting on Thesday last; but no definite action was taken in regard to the removal of the hospital section was taken in regard to the hospital promote which the decided to the Legislature, now in session, and the truth of the observations will recommend them with poculiar force to all who take an interest in the subj

to all who take an interest in the subject:

A sale of the heapital grounds would, doubliers, riside a very large sum of money. Whether it sould be interested and applied for hospital purposes as advantageously, all tulings considered, as it now is, is a problem difficult of solution. This is certain, however, that an institution, in which these fourths of those occupying the weals and suffering from sickness, fractures, contastions and wounds, are brought from that portion of the only below Grand street, cames be removed from its present sits wishout great detripped to the cause of humanity. Other hospitals have been causabilished at points remote from the New York Hospital, pecuase I was assumed that the location of the latter was permanent, and the Governors are firmly persuaded that he symmous of the New York Hospital to a decay to one.